The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,233 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	28th Nov.
L. Parramatta	4749	900	C. Gadd	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L. Malwa	2869	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	7.0	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	3726	900	A. H. Daniell	9th ,,
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	900	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
PESHAWUR	3900 600	J. C. Babot	28th	Nov.
TASMANIA	4000 800	C. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2384 500	G. Scrivener	26th	,,
				1885.
BOKHARA	2944 500	H. Weigheil	9th	Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 21 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers will be DESPATCHED from BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 15th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Children are allowed Tree. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed by Steamboats.

Discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
ABYSSINIA*	3,500	400	on Monday, 1st Dec. 1884.
GIAVA*	3,600	400	on Thursday 1st Jan. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000 6-0	29th Dec.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave BRINDISI on 1st and TRIESTE on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550 28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egerer	3,200 450	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay, Oct. 2, 1884.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE, Rs. 450.

THE s.s. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 20th December, 1884.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about 1884.
s.s. PERSIA.	3579 500	Hutchison	12th Dec.
s.s. VICTORIA.	3242 480	Wm. Russell	6th Jan.
s.s. ASIA	3450 480		22nd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA.	3069 480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA.	0 0 1 00	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1884. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	2nd Dec.

Passage Money Rs. 400.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th Dec.
CLAN ARTHUR	3,000	J. Hale	22nd do.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission

CONSIGNEES of cargo for steamer "Lucinda," from Middlesbro, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING with the delivery orders for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from alongside the ship without delay, otherwise it will be landed at the consignees risk and expense.

Affected or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the ship's deck. No claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES.
Agents, s. s. Lucinda.

NOTICE.

TAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER, begs to announce to his numerous constituents and the public in general that he has REMOVED his furniture-shop and Manufactory to more commodious premises, near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station, from the 1st December.

Palander's Road, 17th November, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATER.

The most pleasant and agreeable is EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.

MAY be taken at all times instead of Soda Water; with Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, &c., it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has, moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a considerable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants.

It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout and Rheumatism and Urinary affections.

Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

Prepared only by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
AT THEIR LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

SARSAPARILLA.

(CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT.)

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative, and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0
,, double size	,, 3-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ARTICLES of COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1885.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on MONDAY, the 1st December next, after which hour no tenders will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the case of any portion of the tender being accepted, be retained to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such accepted articles as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to others in the same tenders, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any portion of any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1884.

BARTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of New Goods from the First Houses in Europe, and to which they respectfully invite attention.

'XMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GREETINGS
In the choicest and latest designs
From 1 anna to 5 Rupees each.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Badminton, Croquet, and Lawn-tennis sets in cases complete, Photo Albums and Frames, Ladies' Companions, Hand-bags, Dressing Cases Jewel and Work Boxes, &c., &c.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

In every variety large stock for selection.
(Special Discount for Schools.)

ELECTRO AND SILVER PLATED WARE

In the latest styles and well suited for presentation.

Conjuring tricks, new and amusing in great variety, crystallized apricots, angelica, cherries greengages, mirabels, strawberries, &c. &c.

'Xmas Tree Ornaments in every variety.

Father 'Xmas in all sizes.

Bon Bons, Crackers, Sweets, Holly, Mistleto and Father 'Xmas Circles and Wreaths.

Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Burgundies, Beers, Liqueurs, Brandies, Whiskeys, Port, Sherries, &c.

Musical Boxes, Fiddles, Decanters, Inkbottles and Fruit-stands, Violins in cases and all accessories.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.

Lubin's, Crown's, Lundborg's, Atkinson's, etc., most popular Perfumes for the Pocket Handkerchief.

Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries for 1885

In all sizes and styles at English prices.

Boxing-gloves, Fencing-sticks, and Cricketing-kit.

Writing-desks, Stationery-cabinets and Household tidys.

Price-list free on application.

BARTON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SERIES OF MEETINGS
will be held (D. V.)
And ADDRESSES given by
LORD RADSTOCK,
WHILST STAYING IN BOMBAY.

ON FRIDAY, 28TH,
a meeting will be held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. at 8-30 p.m.

ON SATURDAY, 29TH,
a meeting will be held in the Free Church Institution, at 8 p.m.
For English-speaking Natives.

ON SUNDAY, 30TH, INSTANT,
A meeting will be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 8-30 p. m.
For English-speaking Natives.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his office, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1884, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purchase of CANVAS and DAMMER COVERINGS, PICKES SMALL SOFTIN, DEALWOOD BOXES, LARGE LINED WITH TIN, IRON HOOPS, &c., which can be seen in the stationery store-room in the basement of the Town Hall, where forms of Tender can be obtained.

2. Each Tender must be marked Tender for the purchase of canvas and dammer coverings, &c., and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) fifty which will be forfeited in the event of the Tenderer failing to pay the total amount of the articles sold to him and removing the articles within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

3. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, New Secretariat, 26th November, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are made of the best material by perfected Automatic Machinery, and never get out of order. They last almost a life time, and are really worth keeping in every household. Price Lists post free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 4, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Hotoriee, 17 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885, in all sizes and styles, selling off at cost price.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Fort, Bombay.

EURASIAN and Anglo-Indian Association Council Meeting THIS EVENING, 5-30, at No. 22, Apollo-street, Fort.—Wm. J. ESSAI, Honorary Secretary.

'XMAS CARDS, 'XMAS CARDS, the latest choicest designs from 1 anna to Rs. 8 each.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

PER S. S. PEKIN.—Ladies White and Colored Kid Gloves and Sailor Hats; Gents' White Kid Gloves, best quality.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. Bennett's Auction sale on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, a handsome silver white fast PEGU PONY with harness.

TRY OUR TEAS, they are sure to please. Coming from China over the Seas, Re 1-4 and Re 1 per lb. STEWARD & Co., Church Gate-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, FANCY TWEEDS, COATINGS and SERGES for suits.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

EUROPEAN NURSE WANTED to take charge of two boys aged two and three, must be good needlewoman. Apply stating age and salary to Mrs. Troward, Moolten, Punjab.

SATIN VELVETS and Mechanical Christmas New Year and Birthday Cards very cheap. S. C. MAJOO, next to Soundy and Co, and next to Fancy Mart, Picquet-road.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

COME ONE! COME ALL!! and see the new goods, useful and fancy, just unpacked and sold at prices lower than any firm or shop in Bombay. Bharre & Co. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

WANTED by a Cotton purchasing Agent in the Mofussil, a working partner to canvass and manage his business in Bombay. Apply stating experience and terms to "Mercator," care of this office.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.—The best and choicest collection of Plane, Satin, Fringed, Plain, Grained Silk, Silk mounted, Mechanical Cards from As. 2 to Rs. 4-8.—Morenas & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

GRAND LODGE S. F. I.—The Masonic Festival of St. Andrew will take place at Freemason's Hall, Clare-road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant. For Tickets, Rs. 5 each, apply to E. FREBORN, Grand Secretary.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 each.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CHESNUT FRUIT.—Just received per s. s. Peshawar, fresh and fine, at As. 4 per lb.—Wittoba and Currimboy, Crawford Market, Stalls No. 69, and 70, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathanie Johnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Checks, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

WANTED, a competent MILL MANAGER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay. Apply to Z., stating terms, care of this office.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MOOLTAN POTTERY.—This well known Pottery can be obtained blue, white, and brown colours, and in various patterns at Dadabhoy & Sons, Mooltan.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN MOHOMED, 18, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Disgonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Ekzin Mills, Company, awnpore.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent Carding and Spinning Master of long experience. Apply to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the Offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee.

MOFUSSIL Co., Ld.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the CHIEF AGENT. Apply by letter to Head Office, stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of cotton business need apply.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Admiralty Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Friction Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

A LADY residing in Clifton wishes the charge of 2 or 3 children who could attend school if desired; liberal and well appointed home; 2 months at sea-side in summer. Full particulars on application to *A. Z.*, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES SHOES.—A complete new stock with black embroidered beads from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8. House and glace kid court shoes from Rs. 6-8, 7-8, and Rs. 8-8.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited, (new Branch) Hornby-row, Bombay.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FIVE [illegible] hundred pounds was paid last year [illegible] STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH [illegible]. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions [illegible] sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, [illegible] Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkarri Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6.
No. 1,	Pattern Plain straw stem	Rs. 117-4	Cash Prices Rs. 52-10
2,	,, Richly etched circles ...	,, 149-8	,, 67-12
3,	,, Cut and engraved stars ...	,, 155-0	,, 70-4
4,	,, Cut dead single key ...	,, 160-0	,, 71-8
6,	,, Cut iced loops and balls ...	,, 196-0	,, 88-0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

TOUGHENED GLASS-WARE.

WINE GLASSES, BEER AND SODA-WATER TUMBLERS, &c.

The CHINA and STONE-WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, in Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, or elegantly painted, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 400 per set.

Handsome Dinner Services for 18 Persons, suitable for Wedding Presents from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400
China and Majalica Dessert Services ... from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200
Chota Hazri Sets ... from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 46 to Rs. 350 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt...	Lined, and finished in the best style.	Rs. 14 and 16
Tall Beaver Brown, the new colour		,, 12 and 14
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)		,, 14 and 16
		,, 16

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD'S SPECIALITIES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in Summer, Autumn or Winter Suitings—Real Bannockburn Cheviots, Whip-cords and Bedford-cords for Breeches or Riding Trousers, best West-of-England fancy Diagonal Coatings for Morning, Visiting or Wedding Coats, Superior Angola Trouserings, White or Colored Linen Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c, &c.

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS European Cutter of considerable Indian and English experience, and we guarantee a comfortable and perfect fit as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

SAC COATS & TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
India-Tweed, very soft, light and comfortable	30 0
Blue Serges, fine and thin quality, suitable for wear at all seasons	30 0
Blue Serge, medium substance, yarn dyed	35 0
Blue Serge Cheviot, a heavy material for cold climates	45 0
Colored Serges in a variety of shades, very fashionable, light make	35 0
Colored Serges, a heavier make than above, best quality	40 0
Stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots, very superior goods and made expressly for the hills or cold climates	40 0 to 45 0 to 52 0

Vests charged extra when ordered according to quality.

FROCK COATS.

Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats, West-of-England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	45 0 to 55 0
Vests to match	10 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Best Chipping Norton Whip-cords in various shades, very strong and agreeable wear	24 0
Best Bedford-cords in several shades of colour, recommended for hard wear	26 0
Gaiters to match the above	7 8

MORNING OR VISITING COATS.

Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats made and finished in the best style	40 0 to 50 0
Vests to match	10 0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West-of-England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed and finished in the best style, Rs. 75, 80, 85, 90, and	95 0

WEDDING SUITS.

Frock Coats from the best Blue Diagonals or Fancy Mats, superior finish and lined throughout with silk	50 0
Washing Waistcoats made from the best	9 0
Padded Linen Drills in pretty plain tints	9 0
Superior Angola Trousers, finest quality	18 0 to 20 0

GYMKHANA OR CRICKET SUITS.

Best White Cricket Flannel, doubly shrunk	30 0
Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Best White Serge, doubly shrunk	45 0
White Saxony Flannel or White Silk and Wool Shirt with Collar attached	9 0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear	23 0
Fine Drab or Slate Diagonals	30 0
Warm English Chesterfields	45 0
Pea Jackets, very warm	36 0
Ulsters, a splendid garment for Travellers	60 0

Patterns for any of the above garments will be sent on receipt of application as well as our Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement.

TEN per cent. Discount will be allowed on all orders exceeding Rs. 20, when sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST. CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE EVENING RESORT FOR PLEASURABLE PASTIME.

CONTINUED AND UNABATED SUCCESS
Of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY.

The Donators of Mirth and Music.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW.
READ THIS GREAT BILL.

PART FIRST.

OUR SOCIAL GATHERING.

Mdlle. FLORIE DE GAY will preside at the pianoforte.

BONES—	INTERLOCUTRIX—	TAMBO—
Mr. T. HUDSON.	Miss A. MAVEN.	Mr. G. SMITH.

Overture—"Happy Moments" ..... Company.
Ballad,—"Will you ever think of me" ..Miss Nellie Harley.
Comic—"Refrain" ..... Mr. Oscar Smith.
Ballad—"Home once More" ..... Miss Ada Maven.
Song Comic—"Baby's got a tooth" ..... Mr. T. Hudson.
Ballad—"Little birds are sleeping" ..... Miss May Melville.

To conclude with
THE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL
OR THE FRENCH CONDUCTOR.
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.

PART SECOND.

Pianoforte Selections ..... Middle. Florie de Gay.
HUDSON'S GROTESQUE SONG & DANCE (ON STILTS)
THE SHE GIRAFFE.
Vocal Duet—Friendship ..... Miss May Melville & Ada Maven.

GEMS OF OLD IRELAND.
Mi

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ¼ lower, at 100⅞, and Rupee Paper is down, Fours ⅛ and Fours-and-a-half ¼.

In the London Produce markets Linseed is again partially 3d. lower, Rapeseed flat and unchanged, Wheat in Liverpool 1d. per cental higher. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, Surats firm, the day's sales being put at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 Surata. Americans on the spot are unchanged, but arrivals are 1-16d. higher all round, and in Surats on the spot there is an advance of 1-16d. in all grades of Omras and Broach. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are unaltered at 10s. 7-16d. futures 9 points higher at 10.74 cents per lb. for March. The receipts at the American ports—of which our usual comparison is subjoined—are free, but by no means excessive :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Tuesday's receipts.....	42,000	34,000	41,000
Four days' do.	126,000	108,000	146,000
Total since 1st Sept..	2,340,000	2,296,000	2,308,000

Here we have again had a firm but quiet market. Sellers are holding for top rates all round but buyers, although showing a little more confidence, are not able to go on at current quotations. We quote new crop :—

Good Bengal, December dely.		Rs.	154
,, Broach, March	,,	,,	220
,, Oomra	,,	,,	230
,, Dhollera, April	,,	,,	190

WHEAT is quiet but slightly firmer. For Linseed the inquiry is a trifle more active again, and the ready price has advanced to Rs. 6-5 per cwt.

FREIGHTS show a maintenance of the previously noticed steadier feeling, and both for early and forward loading there is a shade more inquiry. Rates ready, however, are not quotably altered, and for distant loading steamship owners exhibit more firmness.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods in Manchester show a very steady feeling and Reuter quotes slightly higher prices in one or two instances, but this has no effect here, the market being in every way unaltered. In Coals we have not heard of any new business. Sellers are holding off and buyers are postponing operations to the latest possible moment.

EXCHANGE.—Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London ½d. lower at 49¼d., but private telegrams report 49½d. This has naturally had an adverse effect on a market already tending weaker and we quote a decline of 1-32d. all round. In the forenoon Credits were saleable for next month's delivery at the decline, but in the afternoon the banks refused to go on at the rate, not from any additional firmness having set in, but owing to this being Council draft day. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 3-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-32 to 7-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·01¼ ,,	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again ruled quiet with a further slight decline in values, Fours being down to Rs. 100 1-16. Fours-and-a-half are still nominally steady at Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are rather firmer with a partial improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Framjee Petits are up to Rs. 710 ; Jewraz Balloo to Rs. 1,165 ; Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,245 ; Great Easterns to Rs. 1,010. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are back to Rs. 5,000 for old and Rs. 1,020 for new shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal.....	12,000	500	all	1 do.	760
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank..	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation.....	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India.. Bank of	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Ord. Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	139-14-6	do.	350
Ditto ...	..	£20	67-7-3	do.	350
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	617
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000		50
Do. New Shares....	41	£18	6-0		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Munro, 1,436 tons, Captain A Campbell, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr William A Tool, Mrs Nuthall, Surgeon A E Newland, Revd Mr T Peanutius, Revd Mr F Corte, Mr W Klen, Miss Spinser, Miss Fuller, Mr A E Lawson, Mr Thomas Forsyth, Assistant Surgeon J P Pocha, and eight deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
26	I. M. Clive (s)	Powell	Vingorla, Nov. 25.
	Geelong (s).....	.....	China, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Commilla (s)	Macfadyen ...	Kurrachee.
	I. M. Clive (s)	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Iran (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Antoinette	Ferguson ...	Chittagong.
	Clan Munro (s) ...	Campbell ...	Genoa.
	Canara (s)	Pearson	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mobile, to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
,, Scindia, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
,, Inchmornish, to Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
Schooner Mamody, Nacoda, to Daman.

MADRAS.

Nov.	DEPARTURES.	
22	Clan Grant (s)	Calcutta.
	Nowshera (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—6 cases linen, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Verona s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Pekin s—5 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee ; 5 cases Prussian blue color, T. M. Tajkhanjee ; 10 cases varnish, Tyebaljee Chandabhoy and Co ; 70 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.
Khedive s—9 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nepaul s—11 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Luscinda s—10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clyde s—37 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—75 cases copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co ; 5.0 boxes bar soap, A. Shaikadum ; 130 cases coppersheets and 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Punnett and Co ; 220 kegs paints of sorts, S. Tyebjee and Co.
Persia s—3 packages carthenware, Gangjee Poonja ; 17 packages carthenware, Kuimjee Haroo ; 6 packages carthenware, A. Somjee ; 502 boxes bar soap, S. Mamoojee and Co ; 29 packages carthenware, Gangjee Poonja ; 32 cases ham and provision, H. Cowasjee and Co ; 3 packages glassware, C. Jaffer ; 3 packages glassware, C. Ameer.
Clan Sinclair s—7 packages carthenware, S. Meipal Cassum ; 4 packages carthenware, Dadabhoy Jeevaraj ; 6 casks glassware, C. Ameer ; 2 packages carthenware, H. Joonas H. Tyeb.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—30 carboys sulphuric acid, Cuma Ramjee.
Clan Macdonald s—2 cases whiskey, John M. Heyn.
Perseverance s—1 case whiskey, V. Brothers ; 151 cases whiskey, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Clan Murray s—5 cases whiskey, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Belgravia s—7 packages toys, E. soofally Heptoola.
Persia s—25 cases tobacco, Essoofally Hussooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abyssinia s—52 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Colombo s—25 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

At 12 o'clock, Nooon.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-83—Thakordass and D.—Shri Shamsutsingjee Soorsunji vs. Joosub Hajee Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
To vary or discharged, Commissoner's report.
531-72—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others vs Haji Aboo Talub Behjey and others—Thakordas and D. and Tobin and R.
204-76—C. A. Winter—Vinayek Wassudewje vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others.—Little, S. F. and N., Jefferson, B. and D.—J. C. Cama, and in person.
To vary Special Commissioner's report.
51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs. the Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co.—Craigie, L. and O.
For confirmation of the Commissioner's Report and for further direction and costs.
370-70—Janardhun G.—Karumali Rahimbhai vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibhai and another—Tobin and R.

Long Cause.

109-84—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel vs. Bai Shamavahoo and another—M. H. Khan.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

247-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasjee Nowrojee Damla vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.—Part heard.

New Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie L. and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonjee Pestonjee Gilliwala—Payne G. and S.
328-84—In person—(a pauper) Amina Beebee vs. Khadeja Bebee—In person.
331-84—Nanu and H.—Bomonjee Byramjee Baria vs Jehangir Sorabjee Jamsetjee Baliwala—J. C. Cama.
335-84—Tyabjee and D.—Balcrustna Sasba vs. Narayen Sasba and others—Jefferson B. and D., and in person.
341-84—Chaik and W.—Wishwanath Jugonath and others vs. Hurrichundra Ramchundra and others.—In person.
350-84—Hore C. and B.—Vinayek Vishwanath vs, Nanabhoy Vishwanath—H. Bicknell.

Long Cause.

15-83—Bomonjee and H.—Jejeebhai Ardaseer vs. Heerjee Hunsraj and others.—J. C. Cama., Payne G. and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Morris, Lieut-Col, Devonshire, on leave, from England.
Bunbury, Lieut, 25th Bengal Infantry, on leave from England.
Baker, Lieut, R E, on leave, from England. Delamain, Lieut, 11th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from England.
Merriman, Lieut, 22nd Bombay N I, on leave, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Hogg, Brigadier-Genl, Quarter-master-General, on duty, to Mhow.

NOVEMBER 26.

Addison, Lieut Col, R E, to join, to Nagpore.
Bell, Captain, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Newland, Surg, on duty, to Cannanore.
Hore, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Daniell, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Burton, Lieut-Col, Bengal Depy Comsy-Genl, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 27, 1884.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 29th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Byculla, Colaba, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p. m. and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same on parade. It is requested that all members including the cadets will do their utmost to attend. In future tram fares both to and from the parade on Saturday will be paid.

C. Company will commence class-firing this day, Thursday, the 27th inst. and continue the annual course of musketry until further orders. All members are requested to complete their class-firing as soon as possible. Members going to class-fire who are at the Bori Bunder station at 5-15 a. m., Bombay time, and Byculla station at 5-30 a. m., Bombay time, will have their fares paid to Coorla and back ; those coming after will have to pay their own fares. Members going to Coorla for practice who are at the above stations at the time stated will be supplied with passes enabling them to travel 2nd class by paying 3rd class fare. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their ammunition, there being none on the range. Members of A., B., and D. Companies are requested to send to Serjeant Major Abbott, and members of C. E., and F Companies to Serjeant Instructor J. Walch.

The Band Committee will assemble at Qrmr. Soundy's this day, Thursday, the 27th inst., at 5-30 p. m.

The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will in future play at the Band-stand every Monday, from 6 to 7-30. p. m. The programme will be published in the daily papers every Monday.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will meet on Tuesday next, the 2nd proximo, at Qrmr. Soundy's at 5-30. p. m. to arrange the prospectus of the Rifle meetitg and fix dates.

To also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square .....,, 35 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, oblique legs .. 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1884, at 4-30 *p.m.*

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entrée are requested to leave their Cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levée.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two Cards, with their names legibly written on each. One Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levée, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their Cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, at least three days before the date of the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress. European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock Coat or Dress Coat, with white or coloured Trousers and white or buff Waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving at Bombay, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The Carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entrée will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the South Door.

By Command,
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's office, Government House, Parel, 3rd November, 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—November 22, at Dharwar, the wife of George A. Robertson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BRAGANZA—November 22, at Vingorla, Percy Lionel, the infant son of Surgeon M. B. Braganza, I.M.D., 20th Bo. N. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MULLALY—November 21, at "Underfell," Coonoor, the wife of Frederick J. Mullaly, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARTON—November 2, at Yandoon, British Burma, Angelina, wife of W. Barton, P. W. D., Madras, aged 21 years.
CARTER—November 18, at Backipore, Mrs. Adelaide Carter, widow of the late Mr. William Carter.
RICH—November 17, at Rawal Pindi, the result of an accident at polo, Captain Henry Bayard Rich, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Colonel F. H. Rich, Royal Engineers, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

THE telegram from Cairo which we publish to-day indicates not only that the advance guard of Lord Wolseley's force has left Dongola, but that it has started not a day too soon. General Gordon's position appears to be, at the best, not less critical than it did a fortnight ago, when Lord Hartington announced in the House of Commons that two thousand men would be concentrated as soon as possible at Debbeh, and that they would advance thence as mounted men across the desert to Khartoum, leaving the rest of the force to follow if necessary. Inasmueh as, according to spies who have come into Lord Wolseley's camp, there are fifteen thousand rebels around Khartoum, the reason for a prompt advance is as strong as ever it was. As the force which has left Dongola is described as mounted infantry, and is said to have gone southward, it is most likely that Debbeh is its first destination, and that it forms part of the force that is to concentrate there with a view to an immediate advance across the desert to Khartoum, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles. Nothing is said as to the mounting of these men. If they are on camels they ought to get over the ground between Debbeh and Khartoum in about four days. But it will take some time for the two thousand to concentrate at Debbeh, so that we must not expect to hear just yet that the last stage in the journey to Khartoum has been entered upon. The expedition, nevertheless, has reached a highly interesting stage, and important news might come almost any day.

THE Viceroy, after two days' rest and recreation, will to-day resume the arduous duties of his farewell tour. He reached Benares yesterday, and to-day he will receive an address from the Municipality of that city. Lord Ripon has covered a wide expanse of country since he left Simla early in the month, and perhaps he has at no time worked harder than in the course of a tour whose ostensible purpose is to say farewell to the people of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and of part of Bengal. And it is not in a geographical sense alone that his tour has been so extensive. We almost fear to take statistical account of the addresses to which he has listened, and of the speeches which he has delivered in reply to them. The physical labour of the undertaking would be a severe tax upon the endurance of the strongest, and it is a subject for congratulation that he has proved so fully equal to the demands in that respect which the last of his cold weather tours has made upon him. To the even more exacting requirements which have during the past three weeks been made upon thought and speech, however, the Viceroy has been at least as fully responsive. Wherever he has alighted he has found something fresh to say —something appropriate to the time and the place—and he has always said it well. New demands will be made upon him before he finally quits Calcutta, and we are afraid, on Lord Ripon's account, that the demands of Bombay will be too exacting and too important to allow the last days which he will spend in India to be days of rest and quietness. The least that disinterested on-lookers can do is to wish him well through the remainder of an enterprise which has thus far gone on very prosperously.

Lord Ripon would, perhaps, account for the ease with which he has apparently met the requirements of the tour by pointing to the abundance of the materials that he has had to draw upon for his speeches. A statesman, indeed, who has nearly four years' experience of India to look back upon need never be under the necessity of making bricks without straw. And Lord Ripon's career, we all know well enough, has been more rather than less eventful than the average of viceregal careers. If we do not look for the full history of his administration in the abundant series of speeches which he is delivering in the course of this tour, and of which we publish an interesting batch to-day, we may at least find therein all that we need know as to the principles that have guided him in his work. Whatever may be said about the incompleteness of the record, there is more than enough in it to justify the movements that have set in in various directions for acknowledging Lord Ripon's services to India. It would be affectation to pretend that anything like unanimity prevails in regard to all the events of the Viceroyalty which is now drawing to a close. But, on the other hand, nothing but captiousness would lead anyone to deny that Lord Ripon has established on very solid ground his claims to the kindly remembrance of Her Majesty's subjects in India, European no less than native. We are not, it is true, disposed to give Lord Ripon credit for that retirement from Afghanistan which some of our contemporaries have placed to his discredit. Whether that measure has tended to the advantage or to the disadvantage of the Empire, it would be well for those who write deprecatingly of it to remember that it had been decided upon long before Lord Ripon came to India, and that in its inception, at all events, it was the work, not of the present administration, but of their predecessors. And whatever judgment may be pronounced upon the policy of withdrawal, it will scarcely be denied that it has given India a much needed opportunity for recovering from the serious financial embarrassment into which the Afghan war placed the country. We are at least fifteen millions sterling the poorer for the enterprise, but we have escaped the financial disaster which people not habitually given to alarm deemed to be imminent when Lord Ripon took office. The land, in fact has "had rest for four years," and the resting time has been turned to good account both by rulers and ruled. As the Viceroy observed at Agra last week, the Government had not gone out of their way to seek for the measures with which they had dealt," but having first released the country from the entanglements of the Afghan war, they had considered their different measures as those measures had from time to time come up before them." Herein it is easy to detect a very natural and a very remarkable anxiety to show that, in introducing the projects with which his name will be associated in India, he has not been quite so much an innovator as some of us appear to believe. The local self-government policy of the present administration, for instance, has been so far conservative that in great part, at all events, they have followed old lines—that their measures have been developments rather than innovations. One would imagine, from much that is written and spoken on the subject, that by a *fiat* that had gone forth from Simla an elaborate and universal system of departmental administration had been suddenly and entirely abolished, and a system of local government by elective municipalities and district committees had taken its place. And nothing, as the Viceroy showed at Agra on Friday, could be farther from the truth. So little of an innovating character is there in the local self-government policy of the present administration that in a considerable area of India it will introduce scarcely any perceptible change. In the North-West Provinces, for instance, there were already seventy-two elective municipalities out of a hundred and seven at the time that the measure was introduced ; there are now ninety-seven. In the Punjab the measure operates with much wider and more visible results, for it has led to the establishment of municipalities in a hundred and twenty towns where none existed before. But it is still true that Lord Ripon and his advisers, in undertaking this work, have built upon no new ground, but upon foundations laid long before. The elevation and the arrangements of the edifice may be new, but the ground plan is old and familiar.

There is nothing, therefore, in that part of Lord Ripon's policy which will justify distrust. The suspicion, indeed, with which at the beginning it was regarded by those who imperfectly understood it is, we believe, dying away. Nor is it here alone that rather too much credit has been given to him for originality. He has not been half so original—certainly not so dangerously original—as some of his critics have supposed. As he pointed out at Aligarh, in endeavouring to facilitate the appointment of natives to the higher official posts in the country he simply carried out the declared policy of the Crown and Parliament. He differed from some of his predecessors only in this—that he was careful to select only competent men for these posts. In a word, he carried out wisely and thoroughly provisions to which others had given effect carelessly and incompletely. So, too, with his educational policy, of which the least favourable estimates thus far have suggested nothing worse than that it does not go far enough. The recent Resolution of the Indian Government on this subject was confessedly based, as the instructions to the Commission had been, upon a desire to give as full effect as might be to an educational system of nearly thirty years standing. Something less than justice would be done to Lord Ripon, therefore, if it were not recognized that there has been a strong vein of conservatism underlying his policy. The unpretentiousness of some of its features is not the least valid reason for thinking favourably of it. There is, for instance, little of "high politics" in the measures taken by his Government for the development of the post-office savings bank system, for the suspension and remission of land revenue in times of distress, and for the encouragement—so far as a Government can legitimately encourage them—of local arts and industries. All these may belong to the domain of the commonplace, but so must most projects that relate to the necessities of the daily life of a community. And even if it were for great enterprises alone that a statesman deserves the grateful consideration of the people whose affairs he administers, there is enough in the persistent efforts which Lord Ripon has made for giving effect to a large and comprehensive railway policy to entitle him to more than passing gratitude. Many of the estimates of his career which have been drawn during the past few weeks have obviously been tinged—in some cases rather deeply—with enthusiasm. Those who choose to do so may interpret them as interesting examples of hero worship. But it ought not the less to be admitted that Lord Ripon has worked hard for India, and that at the end of his career he can point to results of his labour of which he may be proud, and for which the community ought to be thankful. And that is an admission which, we are confident, will be made cordially and gracefully when the retiring Viceroy takes leave in this city of the country to which he has rendered honourable service for nearly five years.

THE Municipal Budget for the year 1885-86, which was laid before the Town Council yesterday, affords most satisfactory evidence of the continued prosperity of Bombay, in spite of many adverse circumstances which of late proved a cause of anxiety. The opening balance will amount to Rs. 3,50,000, Rs. 2,50,000 above the sum required by the Municipal Act. This is not bad, seeing that many heavy extra expenses were met during the current year. The estimated increase in the ordinary revenue amounts to Rs. 2,19,200, composed of an increased yield in the consolidated rate of a lakh, the wheel tax and public conveyance licences Rs. 25,900, the town and tobacco duties Rs. 68,000, and from other sources Rs. 25,300. Mr. Ollivant proposes that the increase in the ordinary revenue should be supplemented by a slight enhancement of the present scale of the water-rate. Starting from the minimun of twelve annas a month charged upon houses of a monthly rent of Rs. 20, he proposes to raise a uniform rate of four per cent. on the rateable value, instead of the present 3½, 2, and 1½ per cent. which is levied, according to the amount of the rental. The difficulty of calculating these fractional percentages adds greatly to the labour of making out bills and keeping the books. The sweet simplicity of four per cent. all round will not only lessen the trouble of collection, but will enhance the resources available for increasing the water-supply. The increased burden will not be very alarming on the fifty-rupee monthly rental, which is now assessed at Rs. 1-9-2. The new charge will be Rs. 1-12-9. The hundre l-rupee-wallah, who now pays Rs. 3-2-5, will have to pay Rs. 3-9-7. The Crœsus who pays Rs. 500 a month for his bungalow, and is now asked to pay Rs. 8-10-0 for his water-supply, will, under the new scheme, have to pay Rs. 18 ; and he may think this a grievance. In that case he has his remedy. He can discontinue taking water from the Municipality, and employ bheesties ; if he can get a sufficient number of these latter to give him as much pure water as he requires for his household and his compound, he may think himself lucky if he has not to pay them more than Rs. 18 for their monthly wages. The amount calculated upon from the proposed increase of the water-rate is Rs. 72,000. The Municipal Commissioner suggests that one lakh shall be put aside for the increase of water-supply, the urgency for which is generally acknowledged. The estimated cost of the Tansa project is one crore, the interest and sinking fund for which will amount to six lakhs per annum. The provision of one lakh which is now within reach will place a capital of some sixteen or seventeen lakhs at the disposal of the Municipality for the commencement of the great work in contemplation. Besides this, there is available for other special expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,62,996. This sum, after giving half a lakh towards the new Town Hall, a similar amount for the Nesbit-road overbridge, and providing for road extensions, improved lighting of the streets, and such like matters, leaves Rs. 27,700 for a new small-pox hospital, Rs. 15,000 for vaccination quarters and stables, and some Rs. 33,000 for certain new requirements of the Health Department. There is an increase in the expenditure on conservancy and scavenging, as well as in road repairs and watering, the enhancement of the latter being due to the growth of the city. Provision has been made for a grant of Rs. 500 per month to the Jaffer Sulleman dispensary for women and children, and the small-pox hospital just mentioned and a new cholera hospital will be kept up. With all this, the total of ordinary expenditure will be less than the estimated revenue by Rs. 1,12,996.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO JUNAGHUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGHUR, Nov. 23.

IT was a cold morning when we set out again yesterday on a journey of forty miles from Gondal to Rajkot. The horses went merrily along the metalled road, which lay for some distance through a pretty avenue of trees. We had gone some miles before the sun rose in all its glory upon a lovely scene made up of fields of jowari, cotton, pulse, and gram ; of lakelets with their banks overgrown with trees ; and here and there of water-courses meandering through rich vegetation, which contrasted agreeably with much of the country we had already traversed. In the distance Girnar, with its rugged brow and its sides enshrouded in blue mist, stood "dimly huge." Whole families of pilgrims, huddled together in bullock-carts, were seen returning to their homes after having paid a visit to the sacred shrines of Girnar ; and occasionally one met with the solitary figure of a religious mendicant wending his way towards the land of promise. He seemed to have no earthly belongings save the copper that was hanging by a string from behind his shoulders, but there was no doubt that on his way he would quarter himself on the villagers, to whom the saintly personage would be a very welcome guest. The sun was fairly up in the sky, when Virpur, about ten miles from our starting place, was reached. The Thakore of this township, along with his two little sons and his nephew, Mansinghjee, the heir-apparent to the throne of Palitana, had come out to meet His Excellency. Preparations on a much larger scale were made at Jetpur, which appeared to consist in a great degree of well-constructed buildings. This was due to the fact that the town is divided between no fewer than sixteen Bhayads, each being the supreme ruler of his own slice of territory. The reason of this is that the law of primogeniture is said not to be observed here, and consequently the State is being divided and subdivided into smaller and yet smaller bits with each succeeding generation of Chiefs. Whatever may be the merits of this singular practice, it indirectly tended to lend great *éclat* to the occasion of His Excellency's visit. All the sixteen Chiefs, or most of them, had appeared to do honour to the Governor, each having his own body-guard and State paraphernalia. Their combined efforts to decorate the travellers' bungalow, where His Excellency halted for breakfast, and the roads for some distance had succeeded admirably. Another peculiarity of the place is that noboby here would keep horses, as a local tradition credits one of their ancestors in this town with having committed a gross sin. So it comes to pass that everyone who can afford it keeps a mare ; and the mares of Jetpur are said to be remarkable for their beauty and worth. Opposite this town is that of Navagadh built within the last three years by the Junaghur Darbar, who, in these days of peace, have gone the expense of surrounding it with a ram[illegible] A few miles from Jetpur the territory of Junaghur State was entered. The arches, sh[illegible]g all manner of blessings on Sir James Fe[illegible], and the flags and Venetian masts which serv[illegible] to denote some landmarks along the route taken by His Excellency, had attracted groups of villagers from their homes, who had patiently waited for hours to have the privilege of seeing the Governor's party go past them.

At Junaghur the preparations for the reception of the Governor were made on a scale befitting the first among the first-class States of Kattywar. The State is *primus inter pares*, not because its revenues come to about twenty-two lakhs per year, but because its Nawab can trace connection with the Emperors of Delhi. It may not be generally known that the classes into which the Chiefs of this province are divided are not quite according to the amount of the revenue yielded by their territories ; and the reason why Dhrangdra is regarded as a first-class power, though its income falls short of that derived by some second-class States, is because the bluest of blue blood is supposed to be coursing in the veins of its majestic-looking king. All the States of Kattywar, great or small, have by some ancient convention to pay a tribute to Junaghur. His Excellency entered the city at about two in the afternoon, and was welcomed, in addition to the usual salute of guns, by large crowds of gaily dressed men and women. None of the elements that go to form an Indian procession were wanting on the occasion ; and there were elephants, camels, and horses, drums, trumpets, and troops, gold and glitter. His Excellency was accommodated in the travellers' bungalow, a new building, which is as comfortable and elegant as the one at Jamnuggur. After he had been visited here by His Highness the Nawab, the Governor went round the city inspecting some of its objects of interest. The city occupies the base of Girnar, and its broad roads and substantial buildings bespeak the prosperity of its inhabitants. The Durbar appears to pay great attention to public works, and within the last few years they have sprung up in and about the city bridges, schools, hospitals, rest-houses, and such other institutions for the public good. Its Shakarbagh, an extensive garden covering several thousand acres of ground, with its museum of Indian art-ware, and its menagerie of wild beasts, is second to none in this province, and was viewed with great interest by the Governor. Several buildings are in course of construction, the most noticeable among them being a mausoleum to be erected over the grave of the late Nawab. It is elegant in design and rich in carving, and it is estimated to cost about three lakhs of rupees. The population consists of Mussulmans and Hindoos in what appeared to be about equal proportions, and therefore it is believed the State is under a sort of dual control, Vizier Shaik Baoodeenbhai being a representative of the Mahomedan community, as the Dewan, Mr. Hareedas Veeharidas, is that of the Hindoos. Mr. Hareedas succeeded Dewan Bapalal, who was removed from his post last year in consequence of the Maya massacre. He is a man of honest intent, and is credited with great experience as an administrator.

This afternoon the Dewan and Edalkhan, the Nawab's brother, went to the residence of His Excellency, in order to escort him to the palace, where a grand durbar was held. His Excellency was conducted by the Nawab to the throne, which was placed under a gorgeous canopy supported upon pillars which exhibited some beautiful carving in gold and silver. The Nawab, as well as his principal officials, was barefooted, and was limping slightly, because he is said to have sprained his foot by a fall. The Bhayads of the Chief, and most of the Durbar officers, big and small, were introduced to the Governor. The throne was the usual one used on such occasions, of course, fitted up in splendid style, with many huge mirrors. The visit was concluded by His Highness placing a beautiful garland of gold ribbon round His Excellency's neck and presenting him with an elegant box of perfumery. Flowers and bottles of scent having been distributed to the rest of the company, the Governor was driven off to the royal paddock and horse-breeding stables, which appeared to be very well managed, and to contain the best stock in Kattywar that pays due attention to the breeding of horses, with the result that the horses of this part of the Presidency are remarkable for their size and development. From the paddock His Excellency was taken to see the new jail, which has been designed and built by Mr. Canjee Makanjee, the State engineer. It has cost about Rs. 1,20,000, and has accommodation for six hundred prisoners ; but even in a building so equipped it would be no one to entertain a reasonable hope that the jail will never be filled to its full capacity.

His Excellency was then driven to a *marquée* erected at a place where the foundation-stone of a madressa (college) endowed by the Vizier, Baoodeenbhai, was to be laid. After all were seated, the Dewan addressed the Governor as follows, on behalf of the Nawab :—Your Excellency,—I feel sincere pleasure in welcoming your Excellency to our capital. This is the first time after my succession to my honoured father Sir Mohobat Khanjee, K. C. S. I., that I have the happiness of receiving so distinguished a representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and I consider myself therefore fortunate in embracing this opportunity of personally expressing my grateful acknowledgments to Her Majesty's Government for the kindly interest evinced in the welfare of myself and my State. I have now to request your Excellency to do me the favour of laying the foundation-stone of a madressa to be called after my revered father's name, "The Mohobat Madressa," in which it is proposed to impart education chiefly to the boys of the Mahomedan community. It is admitted on all hands that the Mahomedan community is far behind in the educational race, in spite of the general encouragement given to their own with other communities. Special measures are therefore thought necessary to induce them to receive the benefits of education. I need scarcely say that it is education which promotes the best interests of mankind. It is justly observed that God has created man imperfect, and left him with many wants. It is but education that can supply these imperfections, and satisfy these wants. Without education, man sinks to the level of the lower animals, and loses all happiness. I am glad to tell your Excellency that Sheik Baoodeen, my esteemed uncle and Vizier, who also was my father's most faithful and confidential adviser and friend, is desirous of perpetuating my father's memory by devoting a large sum to charitable purposes. He proposed some time ago to establish at his own expense a Mohobat Madressa as one of them. The idea received an impetus from some just observations recently made by Colonel West (who, by-

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 26.

The Viceroy arrived here this afternoon from Chakia, where His Excellency had some good shooting. The Maharaja and his eldest son accompanied the Viceroy, the rest of the party consisting of Lord William Beresford, Captains Rochfort, Burn, and Lumsden, and the Commissioner. Among other small game His Excellency shot a sambhur and a large spotted deer. On returning the party drove to Ramnuggur, and thence by water, seeing the ghats *en route*. From the landing place they were conveyed in the Mahajara's carriages, escorted by the Maharaja's cavalry, to Nandesher House, where there were guards of honour of the 10th Native Infantry and the Maharaja's infantry. There was a reception this evening at Nandesher House.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Latest accounts state that the cold weather crops in Beerbhoom are doing well, and that the prospects of the amun paddy have improved. An outturn of 6 annas is now expected in Nulhatti, the worst thana. The health of the district is also satisfactory.

SIR D. STEWART.

The Commander-in Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, is expected here on the 28th.

THE WATER FAMINE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The Municipal authorities here are doing their best to arrange for a supply of water from the wells and the irrigation tanks near Madras, which fortunately are full. Steam pumps will be used at once to pump the large wells in Madras, so as to allow of their being cleansed and made fit for immediate use. The Governor visited the Red Hills Tank yesterday. It belongs to Government, who receive Rs. 32,000 per annum from the Municipality for the water-supply.

It is pouring with rain here to-day.

MILITARY COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 26.

A general court-martial assembled this morning for the trial of Private McCormack, of the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, on a charge of shooting and wounding Corporal Forde, of the same regiment, at Bangalore, on the 12th October last. Colonel Parsons, Madras Cavalry, was the president, and Colonel Shaw, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, prosecuted. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and handed in a written statement, alleging drunkenness as the cause, and that he did not know at the time what he did. The prisoner cited witnesses to prove that he had been drinking that day. The court found him guilty, and forwards the finding and sentence for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Nov. 25.

A force of Mounted Infantry has left Dongola and gone southward.

Spies have come in and report that 15,000 of the Mahdi's men are surrounding Khartoum.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the Commons last night, said that the British troops in Egypt now number 16,000 men, and that 9,000 of them were south of Assouan, ascending the Nile.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Gladstone last night declined to communicate to the House the report of the First Lord of the Admiralty on the state of the Navy; but it is generally believed that his recommendations have not been adopted, because they are too onerous for England.

LORD DUFFERIN'S JOURNEY.

PORT SAID, Nov. 25.

The s.s. Tasmania, having Lord Dufferin and party on board, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, all well.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. s.s. Gwalior, with the outward English mails of the 14th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock last evening.

The s.s. Nepaul, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 3 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bokhara arrived here this morning.

MALTA, Nov. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.	
Good Fair Oomras	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-4½
8 ,, do.	6-4½
40s. Mule Yarn	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ ,, ,, ...	81¾
5 ,, Consols for account	100⅛
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	49¾
Arrival—City of Venice.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages *via* Fao, or *via* Turkey, or *via* Indo-European line sent once a week by mail-steamer from Bushire. No change in rates.

Suez, Nov. 24.—Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted between Pursat and Battanbank.

Cable Fernambuco-Bahia interrupted

Aden Nov. 26.—All telegrams for Mauritius should reach Aden by 6 p.m., 30th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, November 25.

10 p.m.	73·7

WEDNESDAY, November 26.

6 a.m.	70·5
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·2

THE Municipal Commissioner presented yesterday to the Bombay Town Council the budget estimates for the year 1885-86. He estimates the opening balance at Rs. 3,50,000, leaving Rs. 2,50,000 available for expenditure, after reserving the one lakh balance required by law. In the ordinary revenue of the year he estimates an increase of Rs. 3,18,900. He proposes, by a revision of the water-rate, to obtain an increased revenue on that account of Rs. 72,000, the whole of which it is proposed to reserve for the improvement and extension of the water-supply, together with Rs. 40,996 of ordinary revenue.

ON account of a technical point which presented itself to the mind of Mr. Justice Bayley at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Andrew Morton, late officiating Manager of the Nizam's State Railway, on charges of criminal breach of trust, and of Mooteeza Ali, for abetment of those charges, was stopped. His lordship referred, for the opinion of a full bench, the following points:—1. Whether, having regard to the fact that the sanction of the Government of India for the prosecution of Andrew Morton, a public servant of the Government of India, was not given until after the termination of the proceedings before the committing magistrate at Secunderabad, the High Court has now jurisdiction to try Andrew Morton on the charges framed by the Clerk of the Crown for on those framed by the Advocate-General subsequent to the sanction of the Government of India obtained by letter dated the 12th November, 1884? 2. Whether this court, in the events which have happened, has any jurisdiction to try the prisoner Mooteeza Ali, and direct what further proceedings should be taken against him? The points will be argued before a full bench at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

SIGNOR GAGLIARDI, who left Bombay yesterday for the Nizam's capital, has completed for the Residency the bust of the late Sir Salar Jung of which he executed the model in clay last April. The inaugural ceremony will shortly take place. The work will be known as the memorial bust; and similar ones are in execution for the Nizam and for his present Minister, Salar Jung. The busts are of Carrara marble of the utmost purity without the slightest spot, and will be mounted on beautiful marble columns of black and gold. The busts, with their pedestals and columns, will each reach the height of seven feet. Another commission just completed by Signor Gagliardi is a bust of the Maharajah of Travancore, with a column and pedestal similar to those for Hyderabad. This work has been forwarded to Trevandrum, and His Highness is expected to publicly unveil the bust on the occasion of its presentation to one of the public institutions of his State.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* published yesterday notifies that His Excellency the Governor will alight at the Grant-road station at 7-10 a.m. (railway time), instead of at the Churchgate station, on his return from his tour in Sind and Kattywar.

SURGEON HENRY W. BOYD, F.R.C.S.I., Bombay Army, has obtained the membership of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians.

GARU GADDY, a prisoner who escaped from the jail of Bicholim (Goa), has been captured by the British police, and sent to the Administrator of Sanguem.

IT is announced that Mr. Irving, of the firm of T. E. Thomson and Company of Calcutta, has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of salt revenue, for the first seven months of the current financial year has been Rs. 48,05,000, as compared with Rs. 58,46,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

MR. MALABARI has followed up his crusade against infant marriage and enforced widowhood by an attempt to establish an Association for Practical Reform, with ramifications and working committees all over the Presidency. The following, amongst others, are the objects of the Association:—

I.—A system of home education for native children, supplementing the instruction given at school, and bearing specially on domestic and kindred subjects.

II.—Improvement in the marriage customs of the people, regulating age, expense on betrothal and wedding, dowry, gift, sale money, &c.

III.—Encouragement of re-marriage and of intermarriage between two classes most closely allied (some castes in Gujarat are becoming extinct for want of such inter-marriage).

IV.—Discouragement of polygamy, unequal marriages (in point of age), ill-treatment of widows—especially of those who are orphans and minors—such as shaving their heads, and so forth.

V.—Curtailment of expenses on foolish customs, particularly caste dinners.

Mr. Malabari points out that some of the practices to which objection is taken are common to all Indians—Hindoos, Parsees, Mussalmans—and that there is crying need for reform in most of them.

THE Indian contingent of the Boundary Commission has completed its preliminary but arduous task. A telegram has been received from Colonel Ridgeway, announcing that the party arrived at Zindijan, within a few miles of Herat, on the 15th instant, and expected to meet Sir Peter Lumsden on the 19th at Kuhsan. All were well, and the people of the country very friendly. The Mission has thus kept time at Herat to a day. "The credit that is due to Colonel Ridgeway and the escort for the brilliant way in which the march has been executed," the *Pioneer* remarks, "can only be fully known by those who are in a position to appreciate the difficulties that they have surmounted."

THERE are among the Calcutta Volunteers several men who have taken part in battles that have decided the course of history in Europe. The war services of a German gentleman are given as follows:—"Franco-German war from beginning to end, was present at the battles of Saarbrucken, Metz, Gravelotte, the siege of Metz, and other minor engagements." "What a contrast," says the *Englishman*, "these minor engagements present to the great battles of Tel-el-Kebir, Kandahar, the various engagements throughout the Kabul campaigns, and the late great battle, of which the history has yet to be officially written, fought by the Zhob Valley Field Force!"

THE *Madras Times* hears that, owing to the terms offered, the Secretary of State has not been able to secure the services of a competent person to fill the vacancy created at the Museum by the promotion of Dr. George Bidie, who has filled the office so ably for so many years. "The local Government have not been able to spot their men here, and as they are particularly anxious to retain the services of Dr. Bidie, especially as he has now in hand some important works upon which the State has expended funds, and the non-completion of which would be very inconvenient, they have referred the matter for the orders of the Government of India."

THE Chigarzais, says an up-country paper, are apparently anxious either for chastisement or annexation. On the 5th November some 200 of them attacked the village of Dilbori in Agror, but were beaten off. No troops were present, although the garrison of Oghi, hearing the sound of firing during the night, had turned out in haste and demanded to be led to the spot. Guides were found, but these unfortunately mistook the village that was being attacked, and the troops were taken first to the wrong village; nevertheless they arrived at Dilbori at daybreak, only to find the fight over, and no signs of an enemy apparent, except some nine or ten dead bodies which were being dragged in from the field where they had been shot, and were lying near the village well. There were also the bodies of a man, a woman, and a boy, who had been killed on the side of the villagers. On the 21st instant, notwithstanding the punishment inflicted on them on the night of the 5th, the Chigarzais again appeared on the hills, ready for further mischief; and the Oghi garrison has consequently been raised to a strength of 150 men. The inhabitants of Agror have shown themselves a timid and helpless people for many generations, and have only just awoke to the possibility of offering resistance to their enemies; while the Chigarzies may require time to become used to the stunning opposition they now meet with, and to realize the change that has come over their relations with their border neighbours. Perhaps a few more months of occasional attacks on Agror villages met by severe repulses will bring them to their senses, and render strong measures on the part of Government unnecessary.

PATIENCE and perseverance have at last been rewarded, and Mr. Hastie, who gained such notoriety in connection with the Calcutta Scotch Mission Scandal case, has for the moment triumphed over his enemies. On the 30th ultimo the case came up before the Presbytery on a report made in reply to Mr. Hastie's demand for an inquiry. Mr. Hastie was originally ordained by the Edinburgh Presbytery, so that ecclesiastically he rests under the jurisdiction of that court. He demanded an inquiry regarding certain statements affecting his ministerial character, made in the last Assembly, and after a stiff fight he gained a committee. This body has now reported, and their report is, briefly, an exhaustive acquittal of Mr. Hastie, and a severe censure (implied) on Dr. Scott and some other men who "walked up Mr. Hastie's back" in the Assembly. Dr. Scott declined to meet this committee in any way, and so they had to take the newspaper reports and the testimony of men who had heard the speeches, and decided upon this evidence. "The present report," says a correspondent of the *Madras Mail* who dates from Edinburgh, "is just the opening of a grand duel in which, so far, Mr. Hastie has got morally the best of it."

MISS FLORENCE St. JOHN, weary of charming human beings, has turned her attention to the gentle cobra with killing effect. Miss St. John, to put it in another way, plays the part of a snake-charmer in the "Grand Mogul" at the Comedy Theatre, London. The cobras are fine, well-developed specimens, whose elegant movements were not at first very much fancied by the prima donna, but now she ties them in knots round her neck, and lets them kiss her, without so much as a shudder. The cobras are, in fact, highly popular in the theatre, and rehearse with the other performers in a most satisfactory manner. Nothing pays like realism nowadays. The scene should draw the town.

THE farmers of South Wilts have decided, according to a home paper, "to establish a club to wage destruction against sparrows, chaffinches, and linnets," and a considerable sum has been subscribed to provide the sinews of war. When the birds are gone, the South Wilts farmers will probably begin to "wage destruction" against the insects or the weeds; for the balance of nature is one of those things which, like the balance of power in Europe, can easily be upset, but are altogether incapable of violent rectification.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable article has appeared in the *Russische Reveu* by Prince Demidoff de San Donato, in which he shows the very oppressive legislation under which the Jews exist in that country. Except in exceptional cases they are not allowed to live where they like, but are forced to reside in certain provinces, and then only in the towns. By the law of 1865 this position was somewhat ameliorated, and the Jewish workman was permitted to quit his birth-place and settle in another; but practically, he cannot move without a passport, which has to be renewed every year, and this may be refused on very slight pretence. Even if he was allowed to go, he would have to obtain a permit of sojourn from the municipal authorities of the town of his choice, which would probably be refused; and if this difficulty were surmounted another permit would have to be obtained for carrying on his trade. His wife and children may accompany him, but no other relatives; and if he dies in his new abode his family are obliged to return to their original residence. Should he himself grow old or incapable of getting his livelihood, he has to do the same, even though it was thirty years since he made the change. In almost all parts of Russia Jews are forbidden to buy or to cultivate land, and there are also restrictions on their entering certain trades and professions.

WHO is Sir Charles Lyall? According to Professor Max Müller he is a scholar and also an Indian official. Referring to the papers on the Soma plant lately collected by the Indian Government, the Professor dwells upon the merits of one by this new personality in Indian scholarship. He says he has observed his name once or twice before in official documents dealing with high problems. "In fact," he said, "Sir Charles Lyall is a scholar, and he is not ashamed to be a scholar, even among officials. If times were more favourable, he is quite the man to revive the glorious traditions of Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, and Prinsep; but he stands almost alone, and it is not given to many people to work on without any applause, encouragement, or sympathy." It is by no means clear whether the writer is thinking of Sir Alfred Lyall or Mr. C. J. Lyall,—it can hardly be of Sir Charles Lyall, the geologist!

IT was very confidently asserted that the series of letters which appeared in the *Times* on the Native States and their armies came from the pen of Sir Charles Macgregor. Internal evidence, however, pointed to the fact that the author had derived his information second-hand from unreliable sources. Sir Charles Macgregor has too intimate a knowledge of the native armies to make statements so hopelessly wide of the mark as those which were contained in the articles in the *Times*. It now transpires that the author was Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, who has only a literary, and no personal, knowledge of the subject.

THE New York correspondent of the *Standard* states that Captain Bedford Pim, after a personal inspection of the Panama Canal works, has complimented the French projectors on what they have done; but he has arrived at three conclusions which are adverse to the ultimate success of the scheme. He says a canal upon the sea-level cannot be completed for any reasonable sum, nor within any reasonable time; that the yellow fever has become endemic and deadly; and that the project involves a proposal of the secession of the State of Panama from the United States of Columbia, with the ultimate idea of French protection. The proposal of this new sovereignty is being actively agitated, and the connivance of the French Government is not merely conjectural, as the life or death of the Panama Canal scheme is involved in this new idea.

WITH regard to the questions discussed by the deputations which waited upon Lord Dufferin the day before the mail, the *Daily Chronicle* expresses a hope that he "will recognise the importance of adopting a sound public works policy, and that before he leaves India he will have materially aided the development of what he described yesterday as the elaboration of a railway system which will ultimately connect the Indian with the Chinese Empire. On the Burmah question Lord Dufferin also proved that he takes the view which the majority of his countrymen adopt. 'I am well aware,' he said, 'how desirable it is, from a political point of view, that we should be, as it were, in as advantageous a position in that region as any other Power which may be establishing itself in the Eastern hemisphere.' France is seeking to extend her influence in Burmah, and we must take care that it is not extended to our detriment. Lord Dufferin also assured the deputations that they might have confidence, not only in his natural love of peace, but in his horror of war, and in his determination to pursue a cautious and moderate policy."

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL G. J. SMART, R. A., having reported his arrival at Bombay will, as senior officer, assume command of the District. All reports to be made accordingly.

THE troopship sailing from Bombay on the 6th February will take from India the following Staff Paymasters, viz.:—Major C. D. Bampfield, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major W. Franklin, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; and Major W. B. Wade, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. Paymaster Major A. H. Haldane, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, will also proceed home by the same vessel.

THE following officers having been promoted into the battalions serving out of India, have been directed to proceed home:—Major F. A. Currie, Norfolk Regiment, Major L. E. B. Booth, West Riding Regiment, and Captain J. Ross, Border Regiment.

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. P. and Oudh, has made the following appointments to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Quartermaster Serjeant A. C. Wiseman to be Captain; Serjeant J. J. Boyle and Volunteer R. P. Dunn, to be Lieutenants.

CAPTAIN A. H. E. DOBIE, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance, *vice* R. J. Bevan, on leave.

THE 27th Bengal Infantry, the 2nd Lincoln Regiment, and the 2nd Norfolk Regiment, on the march, are expected to meet at Camp Barai on or about the 10th or 12th proximo.

COLONEL H. LEE, Durham Light Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion, into which he is promoted.

COLONEL F. E. HADOW, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the British Burmah Division.

LIEUTENANT A. B. H. NORTHCOTT, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been granted twelve months' sick leave to England.

CAPTAIN W. LE G. ANDERSON, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, returned to Calcutta from Simla on the 24th instant.

MAJOR C. H. ATCHISON, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to England from Meerut, to join the battery into which he is promoted.

THE tenure of the appointment of the Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Bengal, is limited to five years.

A WRITER in the Allahabad paper says:—Major Harry Cooper, of the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire, who comes out with Lord Dufferin as one of his aides-de-camp, has more experience than most of those officers who accept such appointments: in fact, his acceptance of such a position would lead to the idea that there was something behind it, for not only has he been on the staff in Ireland twice, relinquishing the post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant and quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters to come out to India, but he has held the appointment of Vice-Consul, each for a year—in Bosnia and Asia Minor. He joined the service in 1863, and is not yet 38 years of age; he passed out of the Staff College in 1873. Besides having served in the Ashanti expedition he was also in the Transvaal, where he commanded a squadron of mounted infantry for a year.

THE Indian Marine steamer Clive, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Vingorla, which port she left on the 25th instant, with Brigadier-General Smart and family, and one native officer, nine rank and file, twenty-one women, thirty-five children, and nine followers, being the families of the 20th Regiment N. I. The families will be sent to Surat by rail, to be stationed there. The Clive sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with three officers, two warrant officers, twelve European rank and file, three women, and one child; and also eight native rank and file, three women, nine children, and ten followers. The following are the names of officers:—Captain Daniell, of 1st Sind Horse; Lieutenant C. Price, of 1st Belooch Regiment; and Lieutenant Palmer, of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.—The barometric increase noticed yesterday has ceased at the majority of stations and been succeeded by slight uniform recovery in Gujerat, Sind, and parts of Rajputana and Central Indian plateau. The barometer continues to fall slowly. The relative distribution agrees fairly with the average, though readings on the whole are higher than is usual at this time of the year. The wind is somewhat more easterly in Burma and East Bengal than it was yesterday, but elsewhere there is little change. Cloudy skies and slight rain are again reported from some stations in South Madras, but in general the weather is fine and clear. Temperature changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Negapatam, ¾ inch; previously, 1 inch. Wellington, ½ inch.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE popularity of Hudson's Surprise Party seems to be increasing rather than waning with the prolongation of their stay in Bombay, and nearly every night large audiences continue to assemble in the Gaiety to enjoy a couple of hours fun. Last night the attendance was not so large as usual, but considering the fact that there was a concert in the Town Hall and an entertainment in the Mechanics' Institute, it may certainly be regarded as a compliment that there were so few vacant seats. The success which the party have gained is unusual in fun-forsaken Bombay, and is no doubt attributable quite as much to the judicious manner in which the programme is arranged as to the clever manner in which it is sustained. The programme is changed every alternate night, and thus the entertainment is kept from becoming dull and monotonous. To-night a new programme will be presented, and what with the eccentricities of Mr. Hudson and Mr. Oscar Smith, the sprightly frolics of Miss Maven and Miss Nellie Harley, and the admirable singing of Miss Mary Melville, the entertainment will no doubt be as pleasing as any that have already been given. To-morrow there will be a "grand naval night." On this occasion the entertainment will be under the immediate patronage of Admiral Sir William Hewett, who has kindly permitted the string band of H. M. S. Euryalus to play during the evening. His Excellency will be accompanied by the officers of the Government vessels in the harbour.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 21.

TO-DAY at four o'clock in the afternoon the Viceroy received an address from the Municipal Committee of Agra. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Sir A. Lyall, was received at the Municipal Hall by the local officers and a large assembly of native gentlemen. In replying to the address, which expressed gratitude for the generous and impartial character and the many important measures of the Viceroy's administration, His Excellency spoke as follows:—Sir Alfred Lyall and gentlemen,—I receive your address with pleasure, and I sincerely thank you for it. I could not have been content to leave India without visiting Agra once more, if it had merely been for the purpose of feasting my eyes with the beauties of the Taj. But, gentlemen, it is an additional satisfaction to me to have received this address at your hands to-day, and to find from the words which you have employed that, in your opinion, I have taken efficient steps as the head of the Government of India, during the three years which have elapsed since I was last in this city, to realise the hopes and expectations which I then raised. Looking back at the observations which I then addressed to the Municipal Committee of that time, I think that I may fairly claim that I have accomplished more than I promised on that occasion. Among the measures of the Government of India which you have enumerated in your address, there are some which were specially directed to benefiting the agricultural classes. I remember, gentlemen, that three years ago I told you that the attention of the Government was then being very carefully directed to the consideration of those measures which might be required for the prevention and for the relief of famine. That most grave question had been brought under our consideration by the interesting and important Report of the Famine Commission; and to the recommendations of that Report we were giving our close attention. I remember that I said that we had just obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the re-establishment of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, and I mentioned that I had selected as the Secretary of the Department Mr. Buck, a member of the Civil Service connected with the North-Western Provinces. Gentlemen, I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity of saying that I have never for one moment doubted the propriety of the choice which I then made of a Secretary for the new Department, for I have found Mr. Buck a most zealous officer, thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and devoted to the interests of the agricultural population. Among the methods for preventing famine none, perhaps, are more effectual than the extension of railway and road communication throughout the country, and to that subject therefore the Government from the year 1881 have given a careful attention, which is now, I hope, in the sanction of the Government at home, about to bear fruit in the actual commencement of a more active railway policy. But you, gentlemen, have alluded in your address to other matters connected with famine relief and agricultural policy, upon which the views of the Government of India, as you remind me, have been expressed in the various Resolutions issued from time to time in the reconstituted Revenue and Agricultural Department. Among other things our Famine Resolutions lays down the principles upon which, as it seems to us, suspensions and remissions of revenue ought to be regulated in times of distress. We may, I hope, fairly claim that in most districts the land revenue is fairly assessed, but I believe that it is often felt that the system of an even revenue, intended to be paid alike in good and in bad seasons, does not possess the necessary amount of elasticity, and that when bad times come upon the country it is desirable to have recourse to measures of relief, and to make suspensions and remissions of revenue according to the extent of the distress which may occur. It was to set forth the principles on which this should be done, and more of the levy of the land revenue more elastic, that the Resolution of the Government to which I have alluded was issued. Again, we put out a Resolution dealing with the periods at which the land revenue should be paid, so as, to make them, as we hoped, more generally suitable to the convenience of the tax-payer, and it was mentioned in the last financial statement of my hon. friend Sir Auckland Colvin, and need not, I am revealing no secret of Government in referring to it—that the Government of India were in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject of the regulation of future assessments of land revenue, with a view to afford to the payers of revenue a greater amount of certainty and security as to the amount of those assessments and the principles on which they should be made. Our plans upon that subject have not yet been brought to maturity. It will rest with my successor to finish the work in this respect which we have commenced, but I believe that the question is, perhaps, the most important to the vital interests of the great mass of the population with which the Government of India has to deal. You have mentioned, gentlemen, the subject of Agricultural Banks. That is a question in which I personally feel a strong interest, but it is by no means devoid of certain practical difficulties in India. It seemed, therefore, to the Government that the true course to pursue was to make a practical experiment; not to devise a scheme for Agricultural Banks all over the country out of our own heads and to set it up, but to take a district in which the scheme might have a fair trial; letting the trial take place under the most favourable circumstances we could devise, so as to ascertain what real difficulties might exist in the working of the plan generally, and to learn by experience to what extent such institutions are suitable to the requirements of the people and in what way they can best be organised in India. We have submitted our proposals on the subject to the Secretary of State, and I have great hopes that it will not be very long before a real, practical, and *bonâ fide* trial of this kind will be made in some portions of India. Gentlemen, naturally enough your address, emanating as it does from the Municipality of this city, deals more largely with the subject of local self-government and municipal institutions than with any other questions. I have during the last few days made a variety of observations upon that question, and those observations have been recorded by those nimble-fingered gentlemen, of whom I see one opposite to me now, who take down our words on these occasions, and have therefore become the property of the public; so that I cannot very well indulge in the easy process of saying now to you exactly what I said to the Municipality at Delhi. I think, however, that there are some points bearing specially upon the question of municipal institutions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of which I may invite your attention for a few moments without going over the ground which I have previously traversed. And, gentlemen, as I am speaking to the representatives of this city, I shall mainly confine what I have to say to municipal institutions more especially, because the new local boards are not yet in operation in this Province, although I have reason to believe that the necessary orders for giving effect to the new Act will soon be issued. As regards the local and district boards, however, I have one observation which I should like to make, and it is this—I trust very much that the leading men in the various rural districts in the country will come forward now when the call is made upon them and take an active part in the working of the new system. I attach great importance to the system being placed in the hands of the best men in each district, and I believe that in this my hon. friend the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs. Now, gentlemen, turning to the position of Municipalities in this Province, I would remind you that the adoption of the elective system to a certain extent in Municipalities is not at all a new thing in the North-Western Provinces. When I came to look into this question first some three years ago, I found that in the matter of election more had been done already in the North-Western Provinces than in any other part of India, with the exception of the Central Provinces, under the administration of my friend Sir John Morris. But nevertheless, although that is true, and although you here in Agra, for instance, have practised the system of election for a considerable number of years, the recent arrangements made by the Lieutenant-Governor have considerably increased the number of Municipalities to which that system has been applied. Under the old system I find, by figures supplied to me by the officials of the Province, that election existed in seventy-two out of 107 municipal bodies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It has since been established in ninety-seven out of 108. Well, that is a considerable increase, from seventy-two to ninety-seven, and is an important development of the system of election; but that statement by no means gives a complete account of what has already been done in this matter during the last three years, because under the new arrangements which have been brought into force by Sir Alfred Lyall I find this important fact. Under the old system the ratio or proportion of elected to appointed members in the Municipalities of this Province was as forty-seven to fifty-three; it is now as eighty-three to seventeen. Take your own case, for instance. I find that under the old system your number were twenty-five, they are now thirty-one; formerly you elected but seventeen members, now you elect twenty-seven. These are important changes, and indicate a substantial advance in the trial of the electoral system in this Province. The step has been wise and cautious, as was to be expected from my friend Sir Alfred Lyall, whose ability and enlightenment you so justly recognise in your address; but the system is working effective, and, as you truly remark, it remains now for you, the chosen representatives of your fellow-citizens, to show that you are worthy, as I believe you to be, of the trust reposed in you. Sir Alfred Lyall tells me that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the results of the recent Municipal elections have, in his opinion, been remarkably satisfactory. This is very encouraging. If you address yourselves to your duties in the spirit of the words contained in your address, the expectations of your Lieutenant-Governor and myself will not be disappointed. You speak, gentlemen, also of the forbearance, patience, and courtesy towards each other which you desire to display in the transaction of municipal business. I have heard these words with great pleasure, for I know of nothing more important to the political and social advancement of India than the abandonment of personalities and animosities, and the cultivation of a spirit of mutual co-operation for the public good. (Applause.) Gentlemen, it is for you in this Imperial city to set in that and in all respects a bright example to other towns. Many eyes will watch you and with friendly anxiety that you may do your duty faithfully, and some with readiness to note and to exaggerate every mistake into which you may fall. It is for you to show of what stuff you are made. The opportunity has been given to you; use it well, and you will earn the thanks of the Government and the gratitude of your fellow-townsmen. Gentlemen, I shall say farewell to Agra with regret. Both my visits to this your city have been full of interest and of pleasure. I earnestly trust that it may please God to bless your city and to crown your labours with success. (Applause.)

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one interested in the matter of the University curriculum, I may be allowed to add a slight contribution to the discussion thereon. I am not in favour of a return to the former arrangement, but I agree that some amendments are desirable. The present curriculum consists properly not of three but of two parts—a Previous course (previous it ought to be to the study of arts, science, medicine, and law) and a B.A. course. For the former ten months are allowed, for the latter two years. The degree may be taken all at once after that time, or, as is more commonly the case, in two stages and instalments. It is manifest that for the Previous Examination either the time is too short or the variety of work (six subjects) is too great.

The design seems to be that in the Previous course the student should be introduced to several subjects, from which he may choose for special study in the remainder of his curriculum the branch for which he finds that he has special aptitude or liking. But to the manner in which this design is carried out there is a two-fold objection. In the first place, the student is not asked to choose his optional until after one year, and in many cases two or more years. During his study for what is called the First B.A. he is confined to English, a classical language, and mathematics; and thus he has time to forget his logic and physics and history before he chooses his special subject. Secondly, he is supposed to master his optional in one year. This is impossible. The optional work is therefore eminently unsatisfactory. Take any of the subjects, say moral philosophy. Here the student is introduced to Butler and to the third-rate book on ethics. He may graduate without any knowledge of the systems of the great masters, and without any real acquaintance with philosophical language at all. Or, take mathematics. One-half of the Differential Calculus is prescribed, and then, when the subject is about to become supremely interesting and important, the student stops. My contention is that the study of the optional subject should be extended over two years, and that the Calculus is to be examined in the middle or not. But for this purpose the compulsory First B. A. work must be reduced. And to this end statics should be struck out and placed in the optional mathematics and physics. It would be a very great mistake to maintain the two mathematical subjects, lessening the amount of each. Trigonometry must be preserved as it is. But I know no argument for statics that is not equally strong, or stronger, for dynamics or for hydrostatics. No doubt my ideal B. A. would know these and other subjects. But we must be content without the attainment of ideals, if our present standard of graduates is to be maintained. We must limit the quantity to improve the quality of our work. Further, I think that the work prescribed for the First B. A. students in English and a second language should be reduced. The amount is at present a serious tax upon the energies of students of eighteen months, and evidently to the entire satisfaction of the Surgeon-Major in charge of that hospital, as will be seen from the report made by that officer in March, 1884. He has moreover the sole charge of the out-patients department. He teaches the junior class in clinique, and he is entrusted with the performance of delicate operations. All this proves that Dr. Prabhakar's merits and services are fully recognised, and it is difficult to imagine, in the face of all these favourable circumstances, that Dr. Machonachie should have asked the Government to give him the services of a paid assistant. Dr. Machonachie will not deny that Dr. Prabhakar's services have been of special value to him, and on more occasions than one the Government have acknowledged the worth of Dr. Prabhakar's services by calling him to be the responsible post of the chief officer in charge of the institution during the absence on leave of Dr. Machonachie, and presumably on the recommendation of Dr. Machonachie himself. We can easily understand that Dr. Machonachie does not require any assistant in the discharge of his duties, and that he is quite able, single-handed, to carry on the management of the institution under his charge; but it passes one's comprehension why Dr. Machonachie should require a paid assistant, when precisely the very same services could be rendered gratuitously by one who has gained a large experience in that special branch of medicine, and whose abilities are highly spoken of by Government as well as by Dr. Machonachie.

It has since been established in luxury and different ports that the ship touched at, Seedee hawkers used to come on board, selling different articles, such as cloth, fish, fruit, &c. One witness also said that cloth similar to that which he produced was charged with stealing was also hawked at the ports. His worship in convicting the accused said that it appeared from the evidence that they did get into the main hold from a door communicating with it from the second-class passengers' quarters. The description before the court being missed from the cargo of the ship, and shortly afterwards found in the possession of the accused, there was no doubt that they were concerned in the embezzlement of the cargo. His worship said that Captain Nill acted very properly, with great care, much promptitude, and with considerable patience in inquiring into the case on board, and conducted everything in the fairest possible way. He sentenced them each to nine weeks' hard labour in the common jail, and to pay the expenses to which the owners were put in prosecuting them.

DARING BURGLARS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, Abdullah, *alias* Fabod bin Mahomed, Alid bin Mahomed, and two other Mahomedans were charged by Mr. Meer Abdool Alli, head of the detectives, with housebreaking and theft committed on another. For a long time the most daring burglaries and thefts had been committed in and about Nagpada, and every attempt to trace the perpetrators were fruitless. About two weeks ago Dr. Blaich, second Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, had his room, which was situated at a convenient distance from the hospital, broken into, and several articles, an opthalmascope, &c., worth Rs. 175, were stolen. All the efforts of the police to find the thief proved fruitless, and at last the matter was put into the hands of the detectives. These set to work with, a will and two of the prisoners were apprehended disposing of the articles. From them information was received which led to the arrest of the other two. Following up the information further, the detectives

town duties on sugar and sugarcandy may be modified by charging the duty on the ruling market value of those articles.

On the motion of Mr. Sayani, the letter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for consideration and report.

THE FUND FOR MEDICAL WOMEN.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.I.E., Honorary Secretary to the Fund for Medical Women and Children, wrote as follows :—

To the Secretary to the Town Council.

Dear Sir,—Government having kindly promised to the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund to provide the expenses of a temporary hospital, pending the completion of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children, on condition that the lady doctors in the employment of the Committee shall attend the patients there, and that the Committee shall likewise pay the rent of the bungalow to be engaged for that purpose, I have the honour to request that the Town Council will be good enough to agree to the payment of the said rent out of the monthly Municipal grant of Rs. 300 for the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary.

It will be remembered that, in my letter to you of 31st December, 1883, the Committee contemplated attaching to the dispensary five beds for in-patients in cases of professional interest or urgency, but there being no accommodation for the purpose in the present building, the idea could not be carried out. The sanction now asked for from the Town Council, therefore, is practically a transfer of the charges for the same object from the dispensary to the proposed temporary hospital.—I have, &c.,

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

It was agreed on the proposition of Mr. Geary, seconded by Mr. Khote, to recommend the Corporation to sanction the application.

The Council then adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MANAGER OF THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ANDREW MORTON was charged with having, in JANUARY last, at Secunderabad, while a public servant, an officer in charge of the engineering and locomotive department, and officiating manager of the Nizam's State Railway, committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 529, the money of His Highness the Nizam. He was further charged with having cheated His Highness the Nizam by falsely representing that a sum of Rs. 890 was due to one Nana Saheb in respect of work done and material supplied for the platform of the Mula Gudda station whereas the sum of Rs. 340 only was due ; with having, in December, 1883, at Mula Gudda, caused the preparation of a certain incorrect document regarding work done for the enlargement of the platform ; with having, in April, 1884, committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 720, in respect of certain repairs to the carriage examiner's bungalow ; and with having in February, 1884, committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 1,370, which was for the maintenance of the Nizam's State Railway at milestone No. 11. Along with the prisoner was a Mahomedan, Mooteeza Ali, who was charged with abetment of the offences charged against the first prisoner. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the first prisoner ; and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs Tobin and Roughton, for the second prisoner.

The judge asked if the first prisoner was charged as a European British subject.

Mr. Kirkpatrick answered in the affirmative.

The Clerk of the Crown said he was not so advised.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the prisoner had been committed by Colonel Dobbs as a European British subject.

The judge said it had been the practice, when an offence was committed by a European British subject, to state so in the charge. The offences having been committed in a Native State, it was only because he was a European British subject that the accused was brought down here. If the first prisoner was tried as a European British subject, it might prejudice the case of the second prisoner, who was charged jointly with him.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked to be allowed to amend the charges. The same charges were then read over again as being brought at the instance of the Advocate-General.

Before the jury was called Mr. Jardine claimed that his client should be tried by a jury of which not less than one-half the members were Europeans.

The judge.—Very well. He is entitled to that.

Mr. Leith asked that the second prisoner should be tried separately.

The judge.—Well, that he is entitled to as a matter of right. Has the sanction of the Government of India been obtained for this prosecution ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said there was no sanction obtained until after the proceedings at Secunderabad were instituted. It was for his lordship to say, with regard to the first prisoner, whether the Criminal Procedure Code, which requires that sanction in the case of a public servant should be obtained, applied to an offence committed in Hyderabad or not. The learned counsel himself could not find that the Act had been extended to Hyderabad. He submitted that the letter, which had been read as preferred by the Advocate-General, could be taken to stand in the place of the other charges should the latter be set aside for want of the sanction of the Government of India, and that for the purposes of a trial in the High Court the sanction already obtained was sufficient.

The judge.—Was that sanction given after the committal ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick answered in the affirmative, remarking that that sanction was not only sufficient to justify a trial by this court upon the charges framed by the Clerk of the Crown, but also sufficient to sustain the charges made by the Advocate-General.

The judge observed that, if he proceeded with the trial and passed sentence, he might afterwards be told that he had no jurisdiction to try the case. Supposing the magistrate had no authority—and he apparently had not—to take criminal proceedings against the first prisoner, the High Court, if the trial proceeded, would be trying him on charges which had not been legally investigated before a magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that, under the Letters Patent, the High Court had extraordinary criminal jurisdiction over all persons residing within the jurisdiction, and authority to try any person on charges preferred by the Advocate-General, or any officer specially empowered by Government in that behalf. The court which committed the prisoner was under the superintendence of the High Court.

The judge.—In the charges the first accused is not described as a Christian. I suppose he is a Christian. (A laugh.)

The charge sheet was amended by the prisoner being described as a Christian.

Mr. Jardine said, so far as the first prisoner was concerned, he was ready to take his trial, even although they had no notice of the Advocate-General's charges.

The judge said the prosecution commenced with the investigation in the police court ; and if the sanction of the Government of India was necessary, the police court proceedings were perfectly illegal. If the Advocate-General's charges were to be gone into, then they should have no depositions to proceed upon. If the proceedings before the magistrate were *non judice*, then the whole of the depositions would be swept away.

Mr. Jardine asked his lordship to hold that the charges could not be sustained. They could, of course, be brought in the regular way.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of the second prisoner, pleaded want of jurisdiction. The provisions of the Letters Patent did not apply.

Mr. Kirkpatick said the Advocate-General did not prefer any charges against the second prisoner.

The judge remarked that the second prisoner him went to the root of the whole point noticed by his lordship was inclined to reserve the point for argument before whole prosecution. His embarking on a full Bench. It was no use was a prohibition a lengthy investigation if there the court had no more jurisdiction than the magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he quite agreed with his lordship's observations.

The judge said he would arrange with the Chief Justice to have the point of law argued before a full Bench to-morrow (Thursday) morning. It was desirable to have the case disposed of as soon as possible. His lordship then made the following order :—I reserve for the opinion of the High Court the following point of law, namely, whether, having regard to the fact that the sanction of the Government of India for the prosecution of Andrew Morton, a public servant of the Government of India, was not given until after the termination of the proceedings before the committing magistrate at Secunderabad, the High Court has now jurisdiction to try Andrew Morton on the charges framed by the Clerk of the Crown, or on those framed by the Advocate-General, subsequent to the sanction of the Government of India obtained by letter dated the 12th November, 1884 ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick.—Subsequent to the receipt of that sanction, application was made to the Government of India for a sanction in more general terms than those included in that document ; and we have received a telegram that the Government of India sanctioned the additional charges, and so and so. The telegram is dated the 22nd November, and we expect a formal letter of sanction to-day.

The judge.—The 22nd—that is two days after the commencement of the Criminal Sessions, which began on the 20th.

His lordship also framed the following question for the consideration of the full Bench :—Whether this court, in the events which have happened, has any jurisdiction to try the prisoner Mooteza Ali, and direct what further proceedings should be taken against him ?

The matter will be argued before a full Bench to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 a. m. The special jurors were asked to attend the court at 2 p. m.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

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OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General Business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

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J. DAVISON,
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NOTICE

IS hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of TIMBER in the above Ghat Depôts of Kanara will take place as under :—

1. The sale of 11,420 khandis of Teak, 203 khandis of Black-wood, and 201 khandis of Jungle-wood at the Haliyal Depot will commence on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1884.
2. The sale of 293 khandis of Teak, 32 khandis of Black-wood, and 934 khandis of Jungle-wood at the Kadgeri and other branch depôts in the Yellapur Taluka, will commence on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1885.
3. The sale of 1,142 khandis of Teak and 930 khandis of Jungle-wood at the Singanhalli Depôt, near Mundgod, will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1885.

2. For particulars of the first sale apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Haliyal, of the second to the Divisional Forest Officer, Yellapur, and of the third to the Divisional Forest Officer, Sirsi.

3. It is probable that the Eastern Deccan Railway between Hoobli and the G. I. P. Station at Hoodgi will be open to traffic by the 1st February next. Average distance between Hubli and the timber Depôts, 35 miles and over good roads.

W. PETTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Yellapur, 11th Nov. 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Apollo-street, opposite Apollo House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as couches, chairs, cupboards, sideboards, dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, double and single cots, dumb waiters, screens, earthenware, and plated ware, pictures, very superior oleographs in superior gilt frames assorted kind of toys, the property of F. MONDOLLA, Esq.,

Above is on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 27th November, 1884.

JOHN AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1884, Messrs JOHN & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the High Court compound at 4 p.m., Government tents consisting of :—

2 double poled tents	32 by 16.
2 singled poled tents	20 by 16.
1 Shameeanah	20 by 30.
1 Bowrie	16 by 14.
1 ditto	16 by 12.
1 ditto	14 by 12.

4 Necessary tents.

15 Pieces carpets, old camp chairs and other furniture, bags for tents and other miscellaneous articles.

JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 27th November, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

1,000 bundles 25-tons steel hoops 14 by 19 gauge.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases colored shawls.
3 cases coloured prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, claret Union cloth.
3 bales navy brown canvass.
7 cases condensed milk.
Round and oblong marble slabs for tables.
1 case electro-plated ice pitchers, tea sets, butter coolers, kettles, flower-vases, &c., &c.
1 case fancy walking sticks and lady's leather bags.
1 ,, sets of japanned waiters and tinned gindy.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c. at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on or about 3rd December next, and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel, a quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of sleepers, shaping and saw machines, screw augurs, files, T. and plate iron of sizes, wood screws, wrought iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poon wood scrap, old rails, cast iron fire bars, paint, spring cushions, spring balances, carpenter's tools, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

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MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 27th November, 1884.

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